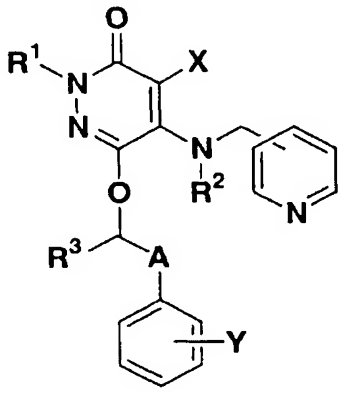
IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Original): A vascular intimal hyperplasia inhibitor containing a 3(2H)-pyridazinone compound represented by the formula (I) or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof:



(I)

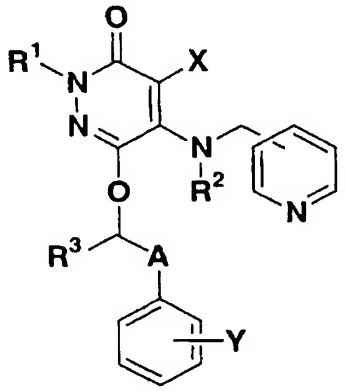
wherein each of R^1, R^2 and R^3 is independently a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group, X is a halogen atom, cyano or a hydrogen atom, Y is a halogen atom, trifluoromethyl or a hydrogen atom, and A is a C_{1-8} alkylene which may be substituted with a hydroxyl group.

Claim 2 (Original): The vascular intimal hyperplasia inhibitor according to Claim 1, wherein the compound represented by the formula (I) is one wherein in the formula (I), R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen atoms, R^3 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group, X is a halogen atom, Y is a halogen atom or a hydrogen atom, and A is a C_{1-5} alkylene which may be substituted with a hydroxyl group.

Claim 3 (Original): The vascular intimal hyperplasia inhibitor according to Claim 1, wherein the compound represented by the formula (I) is 4-bromo-6-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)propoxy]-5-(3-pyridylmethylamino)-3(2H)-pyridazinone or 4-bromo-6-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropoxy]-5-(3-pyridylmethylamino)-3(2H)-pyridazinone.

Claims 4-9 (Canceled).

Claim 10 (New): A method of inhibiting vascular intimal hyperplasia, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a 3(2H)-pyridazinone compound represented by formula (I), or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, to a patient in need thereof:



(I)

wherein each of R^1, R^2 and R^3 is independently a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group, X is a halogen atom, cyano or a hydrogen atom, Y is a halogen atom, trifluoromethyl or a hydrogen atom, and A is a C_{1-8} alkylene which may be substituted with a hydroxyl group.

Claim 11 (New): The method according to claim 10, wherein R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen atoms, R^3 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group, X is a halogen atom, Y is a halogen atom or a hydrogen atom, and A is a C_{1-5} alkylene which may be substituted with a hydroxyl group.

Claim 12 (New): The method according to claim 10, wherein the compound is 4-bromo-6-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)propoxy]-5-(3-pyridylmethylamino)-3(2H)-pyridazinone.

Claim 13 (New): The method according to claim 10, wherein the compound is 4-bromo-6-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropoxy]-5-(3-pyridylmethylamino)-3(2H)-pyridazinone.

Claim 14 (New): The method according to claim 10, wherein the pyridazinone compound (I) and the pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof are administered to an adult human in an amount of from 0.001 mg to 5 g per day in one to several doses a day.

Claim 15 (New): The method according to claim 10, wherein the pyridazinone compound (I) and the pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof are administered to an adult human in an amount of from 0.005 to 1000 mg per day in one to several doses a day.

Claim 16 (New): The method according to claim 10, wherein the pyridazinone compound (I) and the pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof are administered parenterally or via a drug delivery system.

Claim 17 (New): The method according to claim 10, wherein the pyridazinone compound (I) and the pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof are formulated into a dosage form selected from the group consisting of: tablet, capsule, granule, pill, powder, lozenge, chewable, injection, aerosol, syrup, solution, emulsion, suspension, eye drop and nasal drop.